The Cantilever Bridge.

A cantilever bridge is one in which the span is formed by bracket-shaped trusses extending inward from the supports and connected in the middle either directly or by means of a third truss. If the supports are piers they are placed near or at the centre of the bracket truss, and the outer ends are made to counterbalance the weight of the inner ends. You can make a crude cantilever yourself. Place two boards end to end over carpenters' horses so that their inner ends shall be some distance apart. Lay a board across the inner ends and fasten the outer ends so that they will sustain weights placed on the centre board. The chief advantage of a cantilever bridge is that it can be built without a scaffold being used to get the central truss position. The two arms are pushed out, one from either pier or bank. When they are made fast the central truss is pushed out on one arm, until spanning the interval, it is made fast to the other arm. The word comes from the Latin quanta libra, meaning "of what weight." It is said that a Japanese devised the bridge; certainly an ignorant Mexican Indian had used one on his farm as long ago as 1680. Probably the "Jap" had anticipated him, however.—New York Dispatch.

How the Nose Works,

In ordinary respiration the nose recognizes only pronounced odors, since the filaments of the olfactory nerve are distributed only in the upper third of the lining membrane of its fosse, and in ordinary breathing the air passes directly through the lower half of these envities. Hence, a modified respiratory effort-a quick, forced inspiration or "sniff"—is usually necessary in order to bring air carrying odoriferous particles to the olfactory nerve endings.

Nevertheless, whenever air mixed with oderous gases and noxious par-ticles is inhaled through the nose during a few successive ordinary respirations, the olfactory sense is awakened to a knowledge of their presence through the law of diffusion of gases, in virtue of which the odorous particles are conveyed to the superior fesse of the nose, and thence to the terminal filaments of the olfactory nerve. Thus, to a certain extent, the sense of smell is preservative of health.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Over 600,000 cattle are annually slaughtered to make beef extract for

Tariff and Taxation.

Tariff duties and internal revenue taxation on incomes and corporations are exciting public interest, but of quite as much interest are those things which tax the system and require at once an external remedy. On this subject, with special recommendation, Mr. Pierce D. Brown, Bridgewater, Mass., says: "In accidents from all kinds of athletic sports, to reduce sprains and bruises. I have used St. Jacobs Oll, and always found it to be most reliable. Also, Mr. C. R. Sands, Mangum, Okla., writes: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil for sprains and rheumatism and would not be without it for anything." Mr. R. Ledbetter, Denton, Texas, says: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil, and it is the only thing I ever saw that would cure toothache in ten minutes time," and it is usually prompt and sure for frost blies. All of these communications are of recent date, showing unabated

There is more Catarra in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the hast few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years decrote pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remeties, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, presonneed it incurable, the proven materia to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional restrict. Half's Catarra Cure, manufactured by F. J. Chency & Co., Toledo, Ohio, ufactured by F. J. Choney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, de the enly constitutional curs on the market. It is taken internally in dozes from 10 drops to a teaspointst. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, They offer one hundred dollars for any case it falls to cure. Soud for circulars and testimonials free, Address.

F. J. Curney & Co., Toledo, O.

THROAT DISEASES commence with a Cough, Dold or Sore Throat. "Hrose's Broackin' Troats' give immediate relief, Sold only in loxes, Price 2) couts.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure is the mother's delight bounce it cures coughs and colds quicker than say remedy known, A, P, Hoxsie, Buffalo, N, Y., MTP.

Cough nights? Un going to bed take a dose of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup. Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of over-eating. Beecham's no others. Escents a box



IN MISERY WITH DYSPEPSIA

Hood's sara Cures

"August Flower"

"One of my neighbors, Mr. John Gilbert, has been sick for a long time. All thought him pastrecovery. He was horribly emaciated from the inaction of his liver and kidneys. It is difficult to describe his appearance and the miserable state of his health at that time. Help from any source seemed impossible. He tried your August Flower and the effect upon him was magical. It restored him to perfect health to the great astonishment of his family and friends." John Quibell, Holt, Out. o



The calf should not be permitted to cat more than its fill of food, as the gorging is liable to result in scours. Filthy surroundings is another cause, and if the animal is exposed to damp weather he may succeed in catching the disease. As there is no positive cure, prevention is the best thing for the farmer to use, -American Farmer.

CARE OF ORCHARDS.

The only way to keep up an orchard to plant some trees every year. people neglect this, and when they do plant the trees they set them prevent them from becoming too foul. intertwine and fruit production is checked.

Apple trees should be set at least thirty feet apart each way. It is a mistake to imagine an orchard will take care of itself. Trees require the attention of the owner just as well as stock or farm crops, and neglect will be repaid in the same fashion. If you are not willing to give proper care, it is better to cut the trees down and plow up the land. It is useless to expect to get something for nothing. — New York World.

BRAN AS POULTRY FOOD.

One advantage possessed by bran is that it contains a fair proportion of the phosphates, and for that reason may be used with the ration in order to render it more complete. We do not approve of feeding it in the soft condition if it can be used by sprinkling it on cut clover that has been scalded, though a mess of scalded bran and ground oats, early in the morning of a cold winter day, is very invigorating and nourishing. Even when the food is not varied some advantage may be derived, by way of season on account of the large quanti-compensation for omission of certain ties of it sent to market. Often it will foods, by the use of bran and linseed pay to keep and feed until a little Two pounds of bran, mixed later. with one pound of linseed meal and a mixture to ten hens, will greatly add even in winter, to prevent its becoming to the egg-producing materials. As a too foul. food for chicks, bran should always be scalded and allowed to stand an hour or two in order to soften. As a material on the floor of brooders to absorb the moisture, it is excellent, and for packing eggs it serves well as a protection against breakage. - Farm and Fireside.

WINTER CARE OF IMPLEMENTS.

When farmers can get only fifty-three cents per bushel for wheat—that was the amount received by some of our St. Louis County farmers for good winter wheat-it will not do to leave the mower or resper at the end of the last round of last season's harvest. Nor will it do to leave the plow and harrow where last used, either in the furrow or turned up on the handles.

Timbers bent by steam will lose their artificial form or shape when exposed most all farm tools or implements have thus received an artificial shape for which they were constructed. This feed. being the case, no farmer can afford

If no better means can be afforded by way of a regular tool house or shop, a few poles and crutches can be placed as to receive a covering of marsh or swamp hay or of rye or wheat straw. Often this can be made as a sort of "leanto" to a stable, and it can be made tight and secure from wet and affording additional warmth and support for general stabling. There is no time to lose to make

things snug in this direction. It is granted that nowadays a good farm wagon or a reaper or mower or a hay rake can be had for about half the cost of the same article a dozen years ago, but that is no reason why they should not be taken care of. "A penny saved is a penny earned," or, as Poor Richard has it, "Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves."—St. Louis Republic.

IMPROVING COMMON COWS.

The first effort at improvement of cows is to feed them in the best man-If they are kept for dairy purposes the feed should be of the best clover hay, with from four to ten pounds of mixed cornmeal and bran daily in two feeds. The quantity of food should be gauged by the appetite of each cow and its perfect digestion. If the grain is wasted in the manure the ration should be reduced until the point of complete digestion is found, and then the digestion should be cultivated by gradually increasing the food as it is seen to be fully digested. If butter is the desired-product the food may be enriched with a proportion of oil-meal. As the food is returned in quantity of butter, it may be slowly increased until the ultimate productive point is reached, and this should be extended, if pessible, by gradual steps. Thus the cow will gain a habit of feeding and producing well, and then comes the breeding for progeny of improved kind. A pure Jersey bull is to be need if butter is wanted, and if milk a pure Holstein or Ayrshire. The calves should be hooked on to the one Schaefer hooked weaned from the first, and fed after and he won."—St. Louis Republic. the fourth day on warm skim milk; when a month old a little of the grain food of cow is given, as it will eat it, and this gradually, but slowly, insix months, by which time a fine, large oalf will be made. In every way possible the calf should be encouraged to ent the best of food, that it may become a strong, healthy animal, able to turn the most food into growth while young, and into milk afterward. Then, in time, this young animal be-comes a cow, and the same plan is followed up. In a few years the herd get a blackthorn stick and kill me with will become as valuable as a pure-bred that. No Irishman ever yet killed a

AMONG THE POULTRY

Too heavy feeding and want of excreise tend to barrenness

Keeping fowls on hard runs or floors vill cause swollen feet or legs. Hens in confinement need to have

egg-shell material supplied to them. Chickens will keep healthier if they can have loose ground to scratch over. Any kind of poultry may be im-proved by a careful selection and

breeding. When fowls are closely confined the

runs need spading up occasionally to Early broilers usually prove very profitable. Push the growth until they

will average two pounds and then sell. Even in winter, if the hens are expected to lay regularly, care must be taken not to let them become too fat. The principal reason why cooked food fattens the fowls more rapidly is because it is much more easily digest-

A small quantity of sunflower seed given occasionally will add to the gloss of the plumage; a handful to a dozen fowls will be enough.

If early broilers are to be raised, especially if they are hatched in an incubator, a good brooder will be found almost indispensable. It will pay to sell all the common

turkeys and make a new start with some of the better breeds like the Bronze or Narragansett. Bran, ground oats and cornmeal

make one of the best rations for growing chickens. It may be improved somewhat by baking and then crumbl-

Poultry is generally cheap at this

The nests should be dark, warm and pound of ground meat, fed to the hens supplied with good nesting material, once a day, allowing half a pint of the which should be changed regularly, In selecting out the hens, if there

are any that have proved themselves exceptionally good mothers, it will pay to keep them over if they are past two years old. Setting hens are scarce in winter, so

if early chickens are wanted a good incubator will be necessary, the size de-pending upon the number of chickens Leaves or chaff make a good litter to scatter on the floor, and by throwing

grain among it the fowls will be kept busy scratching it over, and in this way take exercise. One of the principal items in raising chickens in the brooder is warmth. If they get chilled they will crowd together in a brooder so closely that

some will be smothered. Wheat is one of the best grains for to all the weathers of the senson. Al- laying hens. It is rich in material for growth, while stimulating to the egg functions. At present prices it can the better adaptation to the labor for hardly be considered an expensive

With good treatment pullets hatched to leave his tools and implements with-out protection. October, while those hatched in April will usually begin laying in December. -St. Louis Republic.

A Double Fish.

A double fish, or rather two fishes joined together by a growth similar to the connection between the Siamese twins, was caught at Creve Cour Lake recently under peculiar circumstances. William Schaefer, of the Grand Billiard Hall, and his friend Billie Bennett, before going on a fishing trip to Creve Cour, made a friendly wager, by the terms of which the one who had the least success should, on their return, entertain the other at a dinner. The score stood fifty-one to fifty in Billie's favor, when Schaefer's line tautened and he landed a jack salmon. On examining the fish he was astounded to learn that his catch was a freak. There were two fishes, perfect in every way, between whom there was a growth which bound them together. The growth was just below the gills.

"That ties us," said Bennett.
"I guess not," Schaefer replied.
"I have two fishes here. This makes me fifty-two to your fifty-one. "But you only caught one," argued

Bennett "How's that? I caught them both," urged Schnefer.

'Hod" Stevens, the superintendent of the lake, was asked to decide whether the piscatorial dual should be counted as a unit or more. Stevens listened to the arguments of both and acknowledged his inability to satisfy them on the point, and suggested that the matter be left to old John Morgan, who had been a fisherman at Creve Cour Lake since '49. Morgan, after hearing both sides, decided in Schaefer's favor.

"But," said Bennett, "we were only to count fish caught with a hook. Now, only one of these fish bit at the bait. The hook was only in one fish's mouth."

'Makes no difference. T'other one's

Archbishop and Crank.

The New York Times relates the following anecdote of the late Archbishop The warm milk is fed five or Hughes: Dr. Hughes was once visited by a crank in his Mulberry street residence. It was at night, and the crank entered the bedroom, and, waking Dr. Hughes from a sound sleep, drew a dagger and threatened to kill him. With wonderful presence of mind the prelate cried out: "Are you an Irishman?" "I am," replied the crank, "Then go out," said Dr. Hughes, "and one, at only a fourth or iess of the man with a dagger; only Italians use cost. This is how furners make their that weapon." "The crank put up work most profitable by improving all his knife and went out for the blackthings on the farms-Practical Far- thorn," said Dr. Brann, "and the preHOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Lamp wicks should have the charred part rubbed off with a rag kept for that purpose. They should very seldom be cut. They should not be used so long that the webbing becomes tight and non-porons.

Lamps should be kept filled with oil. It is bad for the wick and burner when the oil left over from one evening's reading is made to do duty a sec-

The tank should be filled again About once a month the wick should be removed, the burners unscrewed and boiled in a little water in which common washing soda has been dissolved. This will remove the almost imperceptible conting of dust and grease that forms on the brass.

The lamp chimney should be washed n warm, soapy water each day, a mop made especially for such work being used. When dried it should be polished with soft newspaper or chamois. -Philadelphia Times.

HOW TO COOK GAME.

A great many housekeepers are chary about cooking game, as though there were some mystery in its proper preparation, and a good deal of nonsense has been talked about "rare" game which has perplexed and warned off the ordinary person, who has no appetite for raw flesh. As a rule, all dark-fleshed birds, like ducks and grouse, should be cooked about as rare as roast beef, so that the blood runs from the knife. Birds with white flesh, like partridge, should be as well done as a barnyard fowl. A simple rule for time allows eighteen or twenty minutes' roasting for either canvasback or redhead duck, fifteen minutes for teal, eighteen or twenty minutes for grouse, twelve or fifteen minutes for doe-birds, ten minutes for either plover or woodcock, and eight or ten minutes for English snipe. Tender, plump quail require from fifteen to eighteen minutes, and the average plump partridge from thirty-five to forty minutes. This implies the briskest heat the range oven can give, a heat that will turn a sheet of writing paper dark brown in ten minutes. New York World.

DONT'S FOR THE WINDOW GARDEN. Don't forget that the plants will require plenty of fresh air on sunny tays, or they will resent the change

from their summer quarters. Don't leave the door or window open too long, unless the weather is ery mild, or the plants will become

Don't allow a direct draught on the plants, especially if the air is cold. Admit it through a door or window at some distance from the plant shelves. Don't give too much water or try to force the plants. Give them time to become accustomed to their winter

Don't forget to search for the cracks that will let in the keen air. Stuff them with folded newspapers. Don't be sorry to give your only rose or geranium blossom to your

sick neighbor. It may do her more good than medicine. Don't fail to keep a kettle of water on the top of the sitting room stove or the water pan filled in the furnance.

Don't worry about the moisture being unhealthy when it is necessary to sit in the room with the plants. You will be benefited as well as the Don't fail to use stimulants on your

calla, and plenty of warm water if you want quantities of the beautiful lilies. Don't forget to look at the bulbs which have been placed in the dark to form roots. Some of them may be ready to bring into the light for

Don't be discouraged if you can't make the plants bloom while the days are short and there is little sun. You will notice a great change in a few

RECIPES.

Potato Roulettes-Mix a pint mashed potatoes with a tablespoonful of cream, salt and pepper to season, and the beaten yolk of an egg. Form into ob-long roulottes, dip in beaten egg, roll in bread crumbs and fry in hot lard to a golden brown.

Cranberry Sauce-Wash and pick the berries, removing all imperfect ones. Put them in a porcelain kettle; to a quart of berries allow a pint of sugar. Boil ten or fifteen minutes, taking care not to mash the berries. Pour into a deep dish or a mold.

Pumpkin Pie-One quart of stewed pumpkin pressed through a sieve, eight eggs beaten separately, two scant quarts of sweet milk, one pint sugar, teaspoonful each of butter, cinnsmon and nutmeg. Beat together and bake in piepans lined with rich pastry.

Black Bean Soup-Take one quart of black beans, boil well in four quarts of water with a little salt and pepper. When well boiled, press through a colander into the water they were poiled in. Add not quite a teaspoon ful of allspice, mace and cloves, well pounded. Boil again for half an hour. Have ready three hard-boiled eggs chopped fine; put them with a table spoonful of butter in a tureen, and our on the soup.

Scalloped Oysters-Butter a deep oan or baking dish, cover the bottom with rolled crackers or bread crumbs slightly toasted. Over this put a layer of oysters seasoned with pepper and salt and a little butter, then another layer of crumbs and one more of oysters, salt. pepper and butter. The top layer should be of crumbs seasoned with pepper and salt. Over this put mall pieces of butter. Bake about half an hour.

Apple Dumplings-Peel, core and cut up six ripe apples. Prepare a rich pastry, take small pieces of it, roll out and cut into slices about the size of a breakfast saucer. Into each put a teaconful of butter, two teaspoonfuls sugar and two or three tablespoonfuls of the minced apple. Form into oalls by drawing the edges of crust to-Put them in a pan and prinkle over the top a little sugar and me tiny pieces of butter. with boiling water and bake, adding a ittle more water if it gets low before the dumplings are done.

Paris has the largest and most complete sewerage system in the world.

TEMPERANCE.

THE BUM TRAFFIC IN APRICA. The run traffic is a frightful source of crims in Africa. In an illustrated leature by Dr. Hoy, the Chairman of the African Congress, a pyramid of run bottles, empty of course was shown, before which in profound worship were prostrate scores of the unhappy natives. They made a God of the run bottle which was devilining themselves. natives. They made a God of the tle which was devilting themselves

NEAL DOW'S BIRTHDAY.

The temperance people of this country, Canada, and England are already making canada, and Singland are already making arrangements for the observance of Neal Dow's ninetieth birthday, March 20, 1894, in the interests of temperance reform. Temperance societies in all parts of the world are asked to co-operate, each one conducting the celebration according to its own judgment and opportunity, but all to send congratulations to General Dow.

ALCOROL IN THE BOUSE.

Awful thought that woman should learn the power of appetite through doctors' prescriptions! Above all class we should keep the home pure. Mothers should see to it that no liquor ever enters the home. "Twenty-three years ago," said Archbishop Ireland, "I began temperance work with the men. I am glad, most thankful, that I began in any way; but if I were to begin again, I would organize the women. Not because they need it more than, or nearly as much, as the men—in the worldly view of the case; but because of the good that would be done in their homes and to their families."

WORLD'S FAIR AWARD. The Educational Exhibits at the World's Fair were so extended that the Judges have only recently had time to report upon the largest group. Group 149, No single exhibit in that group nor in all the Educational display at the White City attracted more attention or excited more interest. more attention or excited more interest than that of Selentific Temperance Instruc-tion in the Public School. The Exhibitor, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, has just been informed that this exhibit has been assigned

five bighest awards,

I. For legislation requiring physiological temperance instruction in public schools in forty-four States and Territories in the United States and in Canada and in Sweden. 2. For graded series of text-books on this subject in the English language.

3. For translations of these books, now in use, in five different languages.

4. For methods of pupil or school-room study in this science.

5. For exhibit of pupil-work in this branch, from various States in the United States.

A DRUNKARD'S APPEAU A young man entered the barroom of a vil-

A young man entered the narroom of a vil-lage tavern and called for a drink. "No," said the landlord, "you have had the delirium tremens once, and I can't sell you any more."

He stepped saids to make room for a

He stepped aside to make room for a couple of young men who had just entered, and the landford waited on them very politely. The other had stood silent and sullen, and when they had finished he walked up to the landford and thus addressed him.

"Six years ago, at their age, I stood where those two men are now. I was a man of fair prospects. Now, at the age of twenty-eight, I am a wreek—body and mind. You led mu to drink. In this room I formed the habit that has been my ruin. Now sell me a few more glasses and your work will be done! I shall soon be out of the way; there is no hope for me. But they can be saved. Do not sell it to them. Sell it to me and let me die, and the world will be rid of me; but for heaven's sake sell no more to them."

The landford listened pale and trembling. Setting down his decanter, he exclaimed, "God help me, it is the last drop I will sell to any one!" And he keyt his word.

LIFE INSURANCE AND TEMPERANCE. A Massachusetts life insurance company's instructions to its medical examiners contain the following:

"In consideration of a risk nothing is more

"In consideration of a risk nothing is more important than the habits of the applicant respecting the use of stimulants and narcotics. Intemperance weakens body and mind, and increases the fatality of acute disease by lessening the powers of resistance, while many forms of chronic disease take their origin in the excessive use of alcoholic liquors and tobacco. Moreover the statistics of life insurance show that intemperance reduces the average expectation of life nearly two-thirds. The most definite information on this subject is therefore reclaimed, and the on this subject is therefore required, and the examiner should see that the answers to the questions relating to the use of stimulants and marcotles are clear and specific. The company does not knowingly insure an in-

company does not be intemperate or in-temperate person.

Present habits of intemperance or im-morality invariably disquality an applicant for any form of insurance. Past habits dis-qualify for a term of years, varying accord-tor to the nature of the case. The daily use lightly regarded by the Home Office.

DON'T TOUCH LIQUOR. If you are the father of a family, do not outeh intoxicating drinks. Why? Because your example may be the means of causing misery here and hereafter to those who look misery here and hereafter to those who look up to you as their guide and example. If you are a mother, do not use it yourself nor allow its use in your home if you value the manhood of your sons or the womanhood of your daughters. If you are a young woman do not offer it to your gentieman friends, and if tempted to do so just think for a moment of the terrible responsibility you assume. The glass you offer may be the means of starting the young man on the downward road to ruin and death. He may know his weakness, but from anylety to appear well in weakness, but from anxiety to appear well in your eyes, or from lack of moral courage to refuse anything proffered by the hand of youth and beauty, takes that which, under

reines anything profered by the hand of youth and beauty, takes that which, under other circumstances, he would shun.

Many a young man dates his downfall from the social glass taken under the parental roof or in the house of some friend of the family. Do not try to induce the man who, from s.d experience knows his weakness, to break his pledge or resolution to abstain. This is often done thoughtlessly, from a mistaken idea of friendship or sociability, and without a thought of the possible consequences that may follow.

Do not, however, fall into the error of assuming that every man who takes a pledge is necessarily a reformed drunkard, or one who needs any special restraint on his appetite for liquor. On the contrary, many restrain themseives in that way simply as example for others to follow, hoping thereby to save some weaker brother.

Do not keep liquor in your house on the specious plea of necessity for use in case of sickness; that necessity is rarely experienced, and but too often is merely an excuse for oversindurence.

and but too often is merely an excuse for over-indulgence. Do not finagine you will be unable to sleep without a "night-cap" or awake without an "eye-opener."—Sacred Heart Review.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Only eight of seventy-five counties in Miss-sippi Reense salcons.

Drink upsets the emotions and makes evils of naturally good-tempered people. One-fifth of the annual increase of the realth of the Nation is devoured by the sa-

Bishop Taylor tells of a distillery in Africa called Bon Jesus—Good Jesus—so associated are rum and Christianity in the minds of the Count Lee Toistel, who spent his time and fortune a year ago in alleviating the suffer-ings of the starving Russians, now asserts that drunkenness was one of the great causes of the famine.

A writer in the Leeds (England) Times says: "It is calculated that the people of Leeds spend at least one million pounds per annum on intexteating liquors, half of which belongs to the working classes." Forty-five counties in Prohibition Kansas

possessing poor-houses and farms, are with-out a single pauper, and in thirty-seven counties at the last term of the District Court there were no criminals for trial.

The thirty-fifth report of the Reformatory and Refuge Union states that in Great Britain and Ireland 145,000 persons are every year committed to prison as drunkards, of whom 112,000 are men and the rest women. The British Home Secretary, the Hon. H. The British Home Secretary, the Hon. H.
Asquith, speaking recently in reference to
the Gladstone Government and the liquor
question, said: "We mean, gentlemen, to
strike a blow, and I trust and believe it will
be an effective blow, at that which is, after
all, the greatest of the plagues and curses
which afflict us as a social community—I
mean the curse of intemperance."

The Parasol Aut.

The fact that the "parasol ant" of the West Indies has grown to be such a pest that the Government of Trini-dad has had to adopt appropriate legislation against its ravages, draws attention to the remarkable habits of the little creature. It has been definitely determined that they do not cut the circular bits out of the leaves that they bear away so like a parasol over their heads, for the purpose of eating them or for nest lining, as has been suggested. These bits of leaves are simply wanted as the soil on which to cultivate a certain sort of fungus that they feed upon; and the ants are as expert in its culture as is any market gardener of Paris in the growing of his beloved. mushrooms. A nest of these tiny agriculturists has thus been described by the director of public works in Trini-dad who has had them on his table: "Each forager dropped his portion of loaf in the nest, and it was taken up by a small worker and carried to a clear space to be cleaned. It was then taken in hand by the large workers, which, after licking it with their longues, reduced it to a small black ball of pulp. These balls were built on the edge of the already formed fungus bed and slightly smoothed down. The new surface was then planted with portions of the fungus brought from other parts of the nest. Each piece is put in separately, and the anta know exactly how far apart the plants should be. It sometimes looks as if the bits of fungus had been put in too scantily in places, yet in about forty hours (if the humidity has been properly regulated) it is all evenly covered with a mantie as of very fine snow." When it is remembered that most persons who have tried the cultivation of edible fungi have failed because of the difficulties arising from the handling of the spores and the maintenance of the needed humidity, it almost seems that we must concede to these tiny creatures a greater degree of agricultural skill than is possessed by the average farmer.

The Tea Road.

Ke-gu, the half-way halting place on the famous tea road between the Chinese border town Ta-chien-lu and the Thibetan capital, is the centre of the tea trade, and, accordingly, the residence of numerous tea merchants It is the Chinese who chiefly bring the tea here, to sell it to the Thibetan merchants, who forward it to Lhassa. The currency in this trade is the Indian rupce, which, however, is often dispensed with, and then the tea is

bartered by the Chinese for wool, hides and furs, gold dust, mercury and other Thibetan products, for importation into China. The tea (branches as well as leaves) is packed in pressed bricks, about fourteen inches long, ten wide and four thick. Eight of these bricks are sown in a skin, and a yak carries two skins. All Thibetans drink tea. They boil it, branches and all, in water, with a little soda and salt, and before drinking add butter, barley flower (which is called tsampa) and dried native cheese. The solid part of this mixture, when merely moistened with a little liquid

tea made up into hard balls, is called ba, and forms the staple food of The chief meat consumed is mutton, upon which the black tent people almost live. Sheep are cheap. In the interior of the country they cost from one rupee to two rupees. For winter consumption, they are killed early in



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly

ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substan-

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Now comes the season when

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dainty and delicious cake and pastry are required, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable in their preparation.

For finest food I can use none but Royal .- A. FORTIN, Chef, White House, for Presidents Cleveland and Arthur.

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